



NOTE BOOK

Anthropology

1950

THE DOSHISHA GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL

ON

Kroeber, A. L. 1947. ;
Cultural and Natural Areas
of Native North America

University of California Press

First issued, 1939.

p. 1. While it is true that cultures are rooted in nature, and can therefore never be completely understood except with reference to that piece of nature in which they occur, they are no more produced by the nature than a plant is produced or caused by the soil in which it is rooted.

" The second point is to guard against the possible misconception that the determination of culture areas is here considered an end in itself. The concept of a culture area is a means to an end. The end may be the understanding of culture processes as such, or

11/14/15

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- ① ~~Ecology~~
- ① ~~Evolution~~
- ① ~~Evolution Intelligence~~
- ① ~~Instinct~~
- ① Society
- ① ~~Culture~~
- ① ~~Personality~~
- ① ~~Future~~

220 society
= family n
 $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = +.75 = 4+1$
E/F/L

11 culture 7 1.1 3 2 1 1 5 7 1 1

Murdock, common denominator of culture 1915

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---|
| o age-grading | marriage | ? |
| cleanliness training | mealtime | o |
| o community organization | obstetrics | ? |
| o cooperative labor | postnatal care | o |
| o courtship | property rights | ? |
| o division of labour | residence rule | o |
| o education | sexual restriction | ? |
| o family | status | ? |
| o gesture | differentiation | ? |
| o language | tool making | ? |
| | trade | ? |

culture not instinctive
but learned



Mundugumor — robust ♀ 321.

Tschotchambuli

Iatmul — headhunter. tall ♂ 141.

Arapesh — mild, undernourished

4↑ の 録 3 郎

~~無 籍 者~~

~~移 地 実 験 出 発 手 続~~

~~御 山 崎 馬 の 社 会 研 究~~ : 板 告 第 4

~~移 地 実 験~~

1

- 1 ---- Past
- 2 ---- Body
- 3 ---- Production
- 4 ---- Food
- 5 Kinsey ---- Sex
- 6 ---- Social Life ---- security system
- 7 ---- ~~Man~~ Man-made Nature (Habitat)
- 8 人間形成 ----
- 9 The brave new world ---- Future
- 10 Rorschach test ---- Mind

共同 Community

平等 equality 階級

安定 stability

フーバー 632, 大正

人工言語

可能性

) ~~記号 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 + 11 + 12 + 13 + 14 + 15 + 16 + 17 + 18 + 19 + 20 + 21 + 22 + 23 + 24 + 25 + 26 + 27 + 28 + 29 + 30 + 31 + 32 + 33 + 34 + 35 + 36 + 37 + 38 + 39 + 40 + 41 + 42 + 43 + 44 + 45 + 46 + 47 + 48 + 49 + 50 + 51 + 52 + 53 + 54 + 55 + 56 + 57 + 58 + 59 + 60 + 61 + 62 + 63 + 64 + 65 + 66 + 67 + 68 + 69 + 70 + 71 + 72 + 73 + 74 + 75 + 76 + 77 + 78 + 79 + 80 + 81 + 82 + 83 + 84 + 85 + 86 + 87 + 88 + 89 + 90 + 91 + 92 + 93 + 94 + 95 + 96 + 97 + 98 + 99 + 100~~ 2247

胎児培養

子育, conditioning! 乳と書物 国に習性陶治局

暗示教育 — 芝居観念

不老

死の恐怖

死

エロニクス = 矛盾

ソーマ

1 万 5 千 年 後

今 1 万 5 千 年 後

レニ + マル

コン

ウィリアム・セクスピア全集

レニ + マル

リニ + マル

ソーマ / ガス

不幸や 冒険や かたし

安定 1 万 5 千 年 後 需要 152 143 152

stability - stagnation (45 + 1)

Toynbee arrested civilization

American Marriage

1. 両方ハアキカニ religion, class, race etc. - 一致ヲ成スル
common habit - common social background.

but is approved 其ヲモテ demand するモト。

両方 interfere する事ナシ 自由結婚 - 交々結婚

Boston / 二人カ Seattle へスルコトヲナシ

but 結婚 / 予知ナシトイフコト Love へ given up ナルコトナシ。

彼等ハ 結婚モ mother 有テナシ 彼等 mother 有テ living, detail
カキカキナシ。 此 practical consideration へ love, 其 = 結婚ナ
ルコトナシ ideal へ 其 似テ similar ナル事 = 其 2人 7人 カヨイ!

2. physical attraction へ choice, safe guide = ナシ

(similar background, domestic skill, 10人 カラ 5人 程度ト

unidentified million people カラ 5人 程度ト 4人)

Yet it remains the ideal for men, and only a little less the ideal for women.

3. 2人 Happy = 1人 7人 程度 (カヨイカキ), 2人 7人 程度 marriage 7
結婚 2人 結婚 カキ (pragmatic)

status 1人 7人 taste, 7人, (5人 7人 程度)

4. 2人 7人 程度 (結婚 1人 7人 程度 = 5人 7人 程度, 5人 7人 程度, 結婚 home-making
カキカキナシ)

5. 結婚 7人 程度 5人 7人 程度 bitter 7人 程度

Society / 1人 7人 程度 2人 7人 程度 new marriage = 1人 7人 程度

'for young people ought to stand on their own feet.'

結婚 7人 程度 2人 7人 程度 independency, 2人 7人 程度

6. independent 7人 程度 way of life へ clique, 7人 程度 = magazine 7 depart 7
image 7 clique = 4人 7人 程度

此 background, 4人 7人 程度 personality 7 7人 程度 = 7人 7人 程度
conditioned tendency? 7人 程度 = 1人 7人 程度 world / 1人 7人 程度 7人 7人 程度 2人 7人 程度

marriage and sex

1. 初婚+1人E, still 2010に2人E
is real virginity, 2人E setting, 2人E = 'clean slate'
2人E, 2人E+1人E+2人E. — 3人E 10人E+1 人E
2人E = 2人E, 2人E = new way of life 2人E+1人E = nostalgia 人E+1

'You are the only girl I have ever loved', because the girl who came before is defined as unloved by the very fact that another is loved now.

If it fails, then it is not the real thing, but the next experience may be.

2. sexual satisfaction, 10人E (p.354)

(the other, 10人E 2人E+1人E. the other = simply & immediately = respond 2人E+1人E — exploitation

3. 2人E, 2人E, 2人E, 2人E, 2人E freedom of choice 2人E

If past mistakes are to be reparable in every other field of human relations, why should marriage be the one exception?

4. divorce 2人E 2人E 2人E (1945 = every three marriage = 1人E)
is permanency = 2人E+1人E+1人E weight 2人E+1人E. every impermanence 2人E
as a failure. ∴ divorce 2人E, disgraceful, hidden 2人E+1人E though available +
marriage-home life 2人E-1人E, harbour 2人E+1人E refuge 2人E+1人E (2人E+1人E)
2人E+1人E. 2人E+1人E. 2人E+1人E marriage = divorce 2人E+1人E marriage
2人E+1人E, 2人E+1人E is something that has to be worked at each day.

5. remedy.

divorce 2人E+1人E enormous heterogeneity of our population; great chances of maladjustment under our system of free marital choice, 2人E+1人E+1人E, 2人E+1人E+1人E+1人E.

heterogeneity — homogeneity, changing — stable

American sexual life

P. 281 But when we discuss the intimate consciousness of American women and upon it. rather to the gap that all American face when the actual experience may be related to the ideal that is held up before them. No sensation, actually it is a dream.

but when we look at the fact of such consciousness of Americans as a group, the non-consciousness which is European, the description moves away from the particular experience of each American to the idealization that appears in the imagination of practically all Americans as they affirm it. a sex ideal for which each looks at particular interesting individual behavior.

idealized; sex ideal; the ideal; the ideal; the ideal

American Sexual life (cont, 2)

... getting married, control ... 17+21 ... 8500

day ... as much as possible ... given ... as little as possible ...

... conditioning

... from it comes the inability of many American women to make complete sexual surrenders, which foreigners find so confusing and frustrating, and from it also come the various compensations, the use of alcohol to induce a lowering of control ... (p. 291)

... a game that is never finished

boy ... immediate physical satisfaction ... female ...

No ...

... marriage ... happy sex life ...

... discrepant ... for sex happiness ...

... A tremendous clamor arose in the literature in England and America about women's need for and right to the same sort of sexual satisfaction that men have.

This clamor was heavily disguised as an exploration of female psyche, which revealed that women were as much in need of sexual pleasure as men.

... sex control ...

Good women become women who should enjoy sex, and enjoy it in a way that is definitely analogous to male enjoyment. Now this is not an entirely new way of viewing sex behavior.

American Sexual Life (1954 3)

Both in France and in Sweden, happy sex relationships are postulated on the male's taking pride and pleasure in gratifying the female, in including in her a climax behavior comparable to his own. ... We might possibly have shifted from the Puritan position in which good women took no pleasure in sex, and bad women took no pleasure in anything else, to a philosophy and a practice in sex in which men learned a variety of ways of evoking climactic behavior in women. (p. 294)

in 1951 1013 men simple coitus = 1013 men + 1013 women
n, 2214 bad women = 2214, 2214 = 2214, 2214 = 2214, 2214 = 2214

Yet there seems no reason to believe that climactic responses to simple coitus are 'natural' to all women, or even to any large proportion of women. (p. 294)

Yet the complete total relaxation of feminine surrender, as distinguished from specific orgasmic behavior, is hardly available to women who have had to live through years of bridle their every impulse to yield and surrender. (p. 295)

2114 learned behavior: conditioning...

in 1951 2214 = 2214, 2214 = 2214

But it does seem important to realize that the more successfully young adolescents deal with the difficult problems of freedom and demanded dating, the less prepared they are to meet the particular situation for sex adjustment in marriage. (p. 295)

Sex activities

partner, personality, mood, state of fatigue, feeling about the world and other persons in it, environment, actual sex activities, sense of satisfaction & its possibility etc. (p. 109)

"civilization is male, spontaneity & reduction are female"

Samaras

Man as a successful lover is defined as a man who is able to make a woman sexually contented, and who is also himself contented in so doing. A man's pride can be truly hurt if a girl receives a second lover the same night; he does not pick up his defeats in terms of potency, however, but in terms of personal clumsiness. (p. 12)

But

$$10 \pm \sqrt{10} = 10 \pm 3.16 \approx 6.84$$
 an occupied man in wartime
 normal relations with a receptivity + thus, inferiority potency
 = fashion + style match + 21.7 + 10 (p. 114)

That whole society can ignore climax as an aspect of female sexuality must be related to a very much lesser biological basis for such climax (p. 114). 194. society, 194. climax + 194. receptivity + 194. 194. 194.

Orgasm is female's conception / capacity for the very most of reproduction + 194. (biological basis + 194) is calculated. ... There seems therefore to be a reasonable basis for assuming that the human female's capacity for orgasm is to be viewed much more as a potentiality that may or may not be developed by a given culture or in the specific life-history of an individual, than as an inherent part of her full humanity. (p. 116)

Suppose $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_1 \oplus \mathcal{H}_2$

In alternative theory would suggest that the capacity to receive a total synaptic response is present differentially in all neurons, and that the differentials are perhaps very slight, depending on such details as the relative sensitivity of a variety of enzymatic zones. (ibid.)

Sanctuary, highly varied and different types of behavior
in the population. That is, effectively, awake almost all, or more, to
differently constituted they may be. (p. 219)

20. 201 cultural awareness. Personality + IQ, elated + self
- light - 100%, all body odors + (human + animal). This
potentiality, which all women can develop under sufficient
favorable circumstances, may be ignored for a large proportion
or for almost all of them. (p. 219) 201 It is important also to
realize that such an unrealized potentiality is not necessarily due
as frustration. (p. 219)

[illegible][illegible]

(1944) ...

ORGANISM - (1941-1942)

There is still another related hypothesis that may be introduced to explain the basis upon which some women develop in women as active, seeking type of specific sexuality, culminating in orgasm, while others develop women whose sex response will be less dramatic and more diffuse.

1. Constitutional type response given as determined by the influence of a larger or more exposed clitoris or a different manner the growth of the vagina, more sensitive nipples, and so on - or which may be a much better matter of times in the range and timing of the whole nervous system. (p. 201)

2. The small population - 2-3%.

3. Large heterogeneous population - 97-98%.

4. 1947 organism type response to the constitution of the person. This might present a clue to the time upon which in some cultures women's responses are largely diffuse, or that are happy thoughts with the individual in each thinking more or less passively about the prevailing tide. (p. 201) (p. 202)

§§ 15. organism integral and enhanced part of woman's sexual response, and 16. is the part of woman's sexual response which is learned from learning. § 16. is the woman's response to natural sex, the natural sex response. § 17. is the scientific response to the natural sex response, and then the woman's response to the natural sex response. (p. 202)

[Male and Female]

1950

Male — 1950 — 1-10-1950 — 1-1-1951

Male — 1950

one male dead
others all alive

Male — 1950 — 1-1-1951

1. Male — 1950

1. Male — 1950 — 1-1-1951
1. Male — 1950

1. Male — 1950 — 1-1-1951

reproduction — 1-1-1951

1950

1. Male — 1950 — 1-1-1951

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1/50. 14

Pithecanthropus erectus

Simanthropus ~~erectus~~ *pithecanthropus* (erectus)

Man's place - nature

5. 11. 12. 10. 15. 15.

手塚村 : 11. 5. 12. (parallel solution)

手塚村 : 11. 5. 12. 15. 15.

Pithecanthropus erectus

Simanthropus pithecanthropus

Pithecanthropus (erectus) 11. 5. 12. 15. 15.

erectus - white

great in light (glacial period)

in glacial

5. 11. 12. 10. 15. 15.

Pithecanthropus - glacial period

Rev. pollen analysis, glacial white

11. 5. 12. 15. 15.

Platystrophia

relative chronology

alternative migration theory Land bridge

Homo erectus thalensis

pygmaei, cf.

pygmaei

Homo sapiens

erectus thalensis, cf.

thalensis

erectus

Neolithic

glacial Elphos, M. glacialis
Alch. m. ant. p. 1212 Glacial

postglacial
radiation theory — 1871 p. 1212

hunting food gathering T. 1212

from 1212 N. 1212

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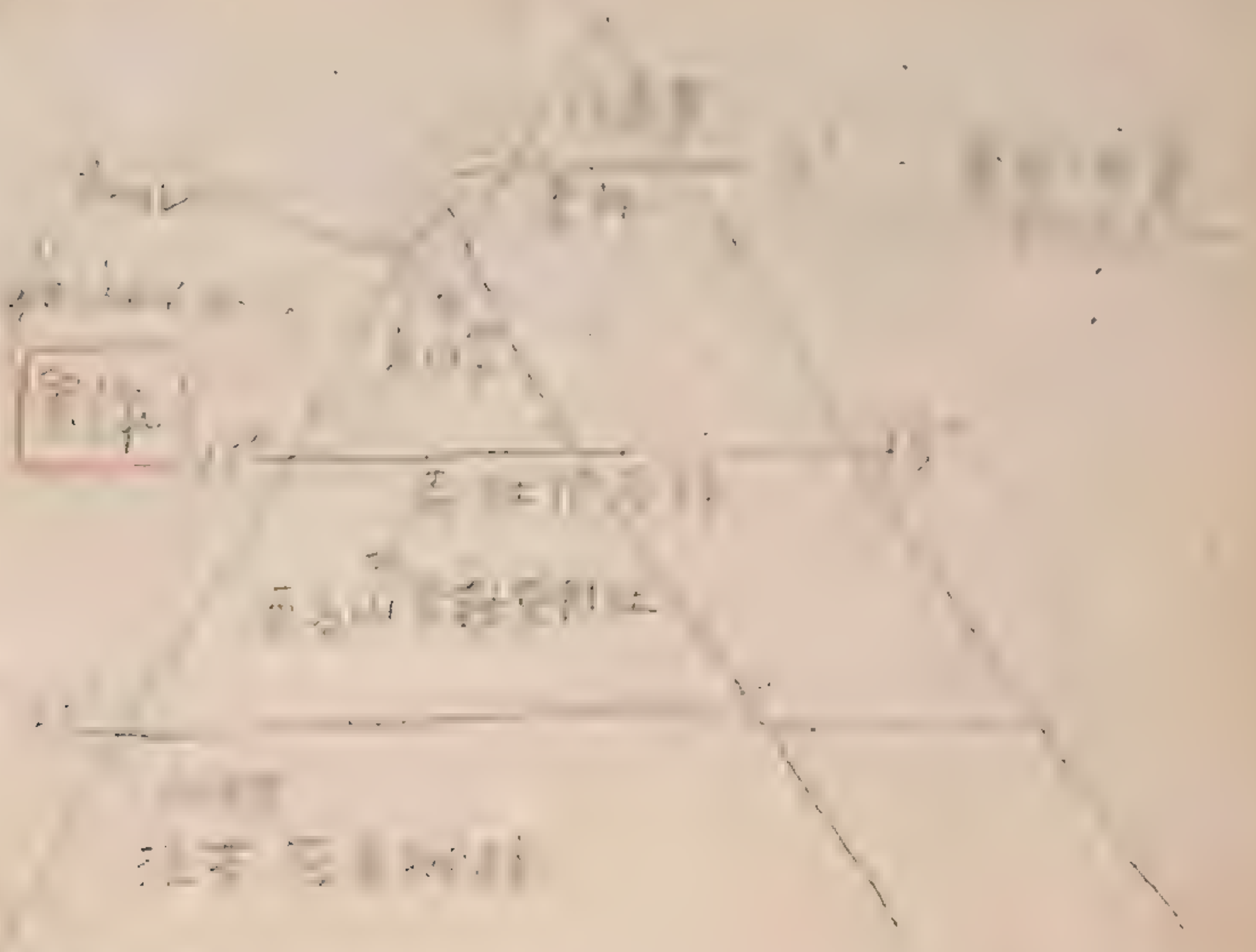
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Isosceles triangle

Base angles are equal

Base angles are equal

Proof

Let ABC be an isosceles triangle

with AB = AC

to prove

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1940

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Color	Height	Weight	Complexion	Build	Occupation	Education	Religion	Marital Status	Children	Notes
1	John	25	M	White	5' 8"	160	Fair	Medium	Farmer	High School	Protestant	Married	2	
2	Mary	22	F	White	5' 4"	120	Fair	Slender	Homemaker	High School	Catholic	Married	1	
3	Robert	30	M	Black	6' 0"	180	Dark	Medium	Teacher	College	Protestant	Married	3	
4	Linda	28	F	White	5' 6"	140	Fair	Medium	Nurse	College	Catholic	Married	2	
5	James	35	M	White	5' 10"	170	Fair	Medium	Engineer	College	Protestant	Married	4	
6	Patricia	24	F	White	5' 5"	130	Fair	Slender	Teacher	College	Catholic	Married	1	
7	Michael	27	M	White	5' 9"	150	Fair	Medium	Student	College	Protestant	Single	0	
8	Sarah	21	F	White	5' 3"	110	Fair	Slender	Student	High School	Catholic	Single	0	
9	David	32	M	Black	6' 2"	190	Dark	Medium	Police Officer	College	Protestant	Married	3	
10	Jennifer	26	F	White	5' 7"	145	Fair	Medium	Teacher	College	Catholic	Married	2	

[Faint handwritten text]

11. Primate



Primate

Leontide

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tail, dark pink

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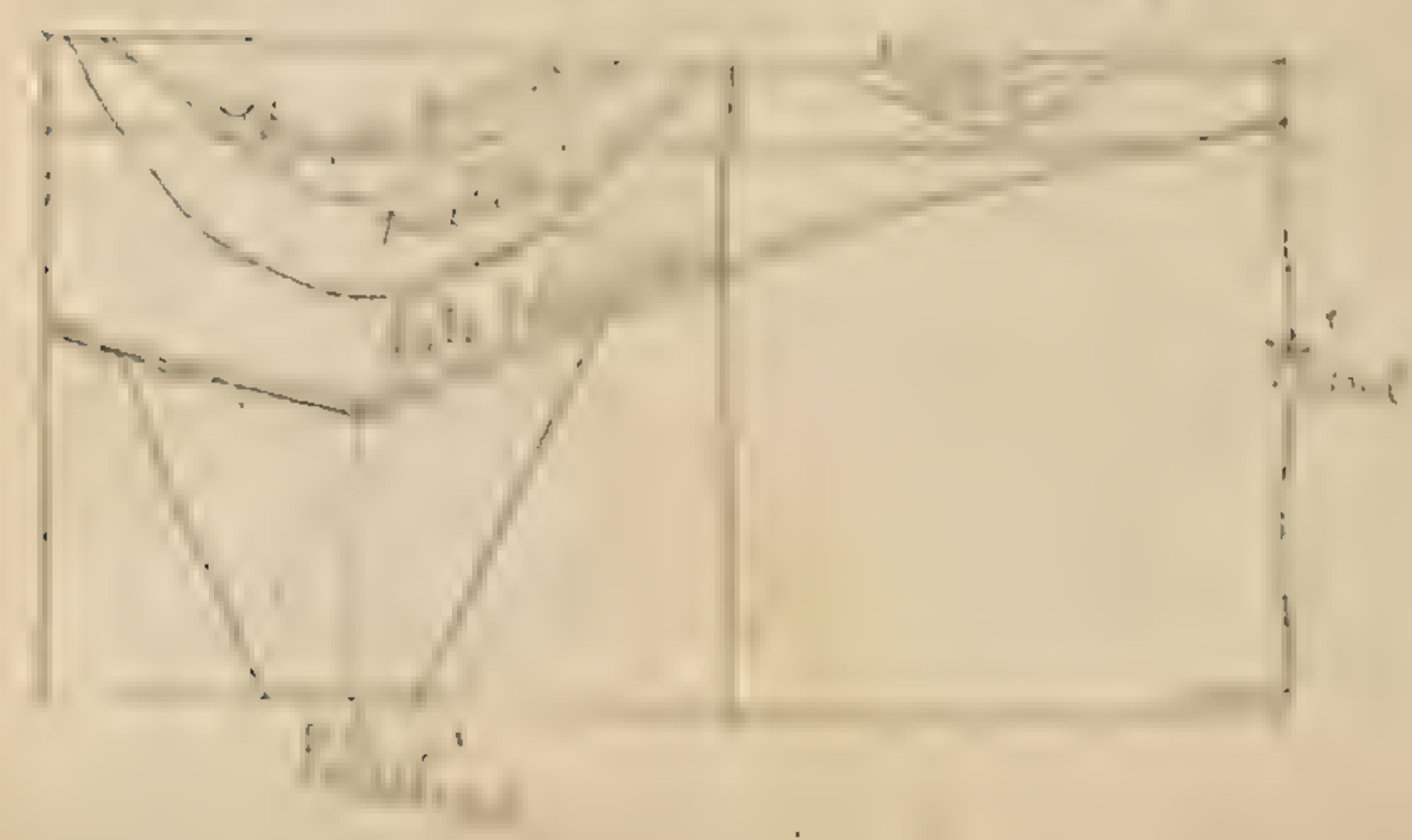
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History of Mathematics

Mathematical Philosophy

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Mathematical Philosophy

Mathematical Philosophy

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18th Feb Sunday 1891

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glacial period - Pleistocene
 moraine

100 ft

Peak Moraine

interglacial

Glacial Period

Glacial : Chondria - 100 ft

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Eric Palmer's Moraine - 100 ft

Eric Palmer's Moraine

glacial interglacial

glacial - 100 ft

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 94. 稿
 95. 原
 96. 稿
 97. 山
 98. 稿
 99. 原
 100. 稿

Experiments on the evolution of
mammals - Primates - anthropoids
and man

Comparative anatomy
of the primates
Carnivores -
Carnivores -
Carnivores -
parallel evolution

Anthropoides africanus, from the middle Miocene

10-12 m. long, 2-3 m. high
very small, canine, large, no teeth etc

very small, short, thick

expansion of the skull, depression

very small, long

very small, middle, lower, and upper

all together, very small, very small

very small, very small, very small

very small, very small, very small

very small, very small, very small

very small, very small, very small

very small, very small, very small

very small, very small, very small

very small, very small, very small

very small, very small, very small

very small, very small, very small

[Faint handwritten notes]

Hydrogen Chloride

André, le mari de la femme, a été saisi en 1931.

Received of the Treasurer of the County of ... \$100.00

giving rise to the addition of solutes, proteins and
chromatophores.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and dates, which appears to be a record of some kind. The names are written in a cursive script, and the dates are in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into two columns, with names on the left and dates on the right.

Cynoditi var. - *Myrica reticulata* (Angiosperm)

Gr. Major. —

Chamaeleon *Ehrh. nomenclatur. M. 1. 1. 1.*

1 2 3 4 5

Modern Technology in Modern Engineering

Publication of the Journal

Homosolentia
Homosolentia

to Angkor and around,

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a review of the literature on the topic of the paper.

1. The first of these is the
fact that the Government has
been unable to secure the
necessary funds to carry out
its policy.

10/10/10

10/10/10

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Effect of ...

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role (humanity) - animals

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5485 05.10.17
Independent - 10/10

12/10/17

10/10/17 10/10/17 10/10/17
10/10/17 10/10/17 10/10/17

Habon - 10/10/17
Pamphelly Pamphelly 10/10/17

10/10/17 10/10/17

Chutchee

of the historic events of culture.

p.2. The third point to be kept in mind is that the present study deals with culture wholes, and not, except incidentally, with culture elements or 'traits'; nor with those associations of elements which are sometimes called 'culture complexes' but which always constitute only a fraction of the entirety of any one culture. Culture wholes as a concept correspond in many ways to regional floras and faunas, which are accumulations of species but can also be viewed as summative entities.

" The term 'culture area' is employed because usage has established it. It is an unfortunate designation in that it puts emphasis on the area, whereas it is really the cultural content that is being primarily considered. We mean a regionally individualized type or specific growth of

culture when we say 'culture area', much as a historian may use 'the eighteenth century' as a short way of referring to the culture that was characteristic of eighteenth century Europe.

p.3. Most attention came to be paid, accordingly, to those parts of culture which readily show self-sufficient forms: ceremonial, social organization, art, mythology; somewhat less to technology and material culture; still less to economics and politics, and problems of subsistence. Much of the anthropology practiced in this country in the present century has been virtually a sociology of native American culture.

" However, such facts are also of consequence in their relation to culture, since every culture is conditioned by its subsistence basis. The culminations of culture obviously rest on a certain degree of economic surplus, for instance.

p. 4. Wissler has used the method abundantly in somewhat different form: for larger complexes, or for summary outlines, or in elaboration of the age-and-area principle. This method is analytic in the sense that it deals with detached parts of culture. But cultures occur in nature as wholes; and these wholes can never be exactly formulated through consideration of their elements. The culture-area concept does attempt to deal with such culture wholes.

Boserup has attempted to limit the significance of culture areas by asserting that these areas do not coincide where they are formulated on the basis of different parts of culture: technology, social organization, ritual, art, music, myth, etc. This view must be doubted as contrary to the overwhelming run of the facts, though no doubt occasionally true. An unusually rich development in almost all these lines is normally found coincident in highly

specialized and distinctive cultures, such as those of the Pueblos or North Pacific Coast Indians.

p. 4. As a matter of fact, the points in time and space at which historically known culture groups culminated usually show a virtual coincidence of phenomena (not p. 5) in the several facets of culture: the peaks of empire, wealth, sculpture, drama, philosophy, science in fifth-century Athens, for instance. Augustan Rome is another classical example; so is sixteenth-century Spain. Among other scholars, Flinders Petrie has gone so far as to try to demonstrate a fixed order in which the respective peaks of each of these facets of culture are reached in any civilizational culmination.

* The Revolutions of Civilization, 1911.

1. art & literature, culmination in mechanical science &, wealth &, population, culmination in 1720-1840

p. 2. The whole subject of cultural climax is evidently related to that of the culture area. Since ethnologists normally deal with relatively timeless data, they have been cautious and slow to approach problems of time change. They have, however, evolved a spatial substitute: the culture center, or district of greatest cultural productivity and richness. This obviously is the regional expression of a culmination whose temporal manifestation is the climax. As we know, Hissler has pioneered the way.

The weakest feature of any mapping of culture change is also the most conspicuous: the boundaries, where the influences from two culture climaxes or foci meet in equal strength is where a line must be drawn, if boundaries are to be indicated at all. Yet it is just there that differences often are slight. Two peoples divided as in separate areas yet adjoining each other along the interval

boundary almost inevitably have much in common. It is probable that they normally have more traits in common with each other than with the peoples at the focal points of their respective areas. This is almost certain to be so where the distance from the foci is great and the boundary is not accentuated by any strong physical barrier or abrupt natural change. But the same holds true of the faunal and floral areas used by naturalists.

Louis R. Mc 1918 Salvistone

C "School Anthropology" edited

by Louis R. Mc. pp. 252-262

War Department Education Manual: 1918

p. 252. Material on the 1918 educational program

1918-1919. During this year, a number of
educational missions to Australia, Singapore,
the Philippines, the Congo, the Arabian Islands,
the West Indies, the East Africa, the East Indies
Islands of the Indian Ocean, all Commonwealth
except those in the border of Colorado. The Texas
del. program

Working - planning - 1918-1919

Notes - working plan - Agriculture
- plants - agriculture
- 1918-1919 - 1918-1919 - 1918-1919

1918-1919. During this year, a number of
educational missions to Australia, Singapore,
the Philippines, the Congo, the Arabian Islands,
the West Indies, the East Africa, the East Indies
Islands of the Indian Ocean, all Commonwealth
except those in the border of Colorado. The Texas
del. program

Working - planning - 1918-1919

1918-1919. During this year, a number of
educational missions to Australia, Singapore,
the Philippines, the Congo, the Arabian Islands,
the West Indies, the East Africa, the East Indies
Islands of the Indian Ocean, all Commonwealth
except those in the border of Colorado. The Texas
del. program

1. General Overview

2.1 Introduction

p. 101 - Intro. to the book - a brief overview of the book's content and structure. The book is divided into three main parts: the first part deals with the general theory of the subject, the second part deals with the specific applications, and the third part deals with the historical development of the subject.

1.1.1. The first part of the book is devoted to the general theory of the subject. It begins with a discussion of the basic concepts and definitions, and then proceeds to a more detailed treatment of the various aspects of the theory. The second part of the book is devoted to the specific applications of the theory. It begins with a discussion of the various methods of solution, and then proceeds to a more detailed treatment of the various aspects of the applications. The third part of the book is devoted to the historical development of the subject. It begins with a discussion of the various contributions of the various mathematicians, and then proceeds to a more detailed treatment of the various aspects of the historical development.

2.2.1.1

1.1.1.1. The first part of the book is devoted to the general theory of the subject. It begins with a discussion of the basic concepts and definitions, and then proceeds to a more detailed treatment of the various aspects of the theory. The second part of the book is devoted to the specific applications of the theory. It begins with a discussion of the various methods of solution, and then proceeds to a more detailed treatment of the various aspects of the applications. The third part of the book is devoted to the historical development of the subject. It begins with a discussion of the various contributions of the various mathematicians, and then proceeds to a more detailed treatment of the various aspects of the historical development.

2.2.1.2

1.1.1.2. The second part of the book is devoted to the specific applications of the theory. It begins with a discussion of the various methods of solution, and then proceeds to a more detailed treatment of the various aspects of the applications. The third part of the book is devoted to the historical development of the subject. It begins with a discussion of the various contributions of the various mathematicians, and then proceeds to a more detailed treatment of the various aspects of the historical development.

1.1.1.3. The third part of the book is devoted to the historical development of the subject. It begins with a discussion of the various contributions of the various mathematicians, and then proceeds to a more detailed treatment of the various aspects of the historical development.

2.2.2.1

2.2.2.1.1

1.1.1.1.1. The first part of the book is devoted to the general theory of the subject. It begins with a discussion of the basic concepts and definitions, and then proceeds to a more detailed treatment of the various aspects of the theory. The second part of the book is devoted to the specific applications of the theory. It begins with a discussion of the various methods of solution, and then proceeds to a more detailed treatment of the various aspects of the applications. The third part of the book is devoted to the historical development of the subject. It begins with a discussion of the various contributions of the various mathematicians, and then proceeds to a more detailed treatment of the various aspects of the historical development.

2.2.2.1.2

1.1.1.1.2. The second part of the book is devoted to the specific applications of the theory. It begins with a discussion of the various methods of solution, and then proceeds to a more detailed treatment of the various aspects of the applications. The third part of the book is devoted to the historical development of the subject. It begins with a discussion of the various contributions of the various mathematicians, and then proceeds to a more detailed treatment of the various aspects of the historical development.

2.2.2.1.3

1.1.1.1.3. The third part of the book is devoted to the historical development of the subject. It begins with a discussion of the various contributions of the various mathematicians, and then proceeds to a more detailed treatment of the various aspects of the historical development.

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domestic
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L. 11. 11.

...the steps that must
be followed that the
social groups with
which from which the
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being in too much
to hard against
it and the end

...the original
...when
...of a

1771-1772

[illegible]

- Laws, 1970

Journal of the British Association for the Advancement of Science
1881. Volume 10. Part 1. London: W. & A. K. Johnston, 1881.
1. General Introduction. 2. The British Association for the Advancement of Science.
3. The British Association for the Advancement of Science. 4. The British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Stationery, Drawing, & Engraving, The Illustrated Catalogue, 1887
 1888. Copies of Catalogue of the British Museum, American Edition
 & the London & New York, etc.

1. *Calamagrostis canadensis* (Michx.) DC. (Poaceae).
This is the most common species of the genus in the
region. It is a perennial grass with a dense, upright
growth habit. The leaves are narrow and linear-lanceolate.
The inflorescence is a dense, elongated spike.

[illegible]

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding page numbers. The names are: "John A. Smith", "John B. Smith", "John C. Smith", "John D. Smith", "John E. Smith", "John F. Smith", "John G. Smith", "John H. Smith", "John I. Smith", "John J. Smith", "John K. Smith", "John L. Smith", "John M. Smith", "John N. Smith", "John O. Smith", "John P. Smith", "John Q. Smith", "John R. Smith", "John S. Smith", "John T. Smith", "John U. Smith", "John V. Smith", "John W. Smith", "John X. Smith", "John Y. Smith", "John Z. Smith". The page numbers are: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

old man assumed that as gradually increasing dependence on cultivation in some regions decreased the importance of the sheep and indeed will to take over the activities that formerly constituted the exclusive domain of the other sex.

June 19

plow, etc., new Old engine, etc., etc.
Kingston, N.Y. 1890
New York City

show a large independent region

1. Hahn (1920) - *Laufzeit* (1920)
2. Egyptologist (1920) - *Laufzeit* (1920)
3. Hahn (1920) - *Laufzeit* (1920)
4. Hahn (1920) - *Laufzeit* (1920)
5. Hahn (1920) - *Laufzeit* (1920)
6. Hahn (1920) - *Laufzeit* (1920)
7. Hahn (1920) - *Laufzeit* (1920)
8. Hahn (1920) - *Laufzeit* (1920)
9. Hahn (1920) - *Laufzeit* (1920)
10. Hahn (1920) - *Laufzeit* (1920)

cultivated plant, *Chenopodium*

cultivated plant - in wild race, - common in
the N. 200 ft. 1000, 2000 feet - 1000 ft.
cultivated - 1000 ft. - 1000 ft.

2301 That is to say, even people having
an agricultural experience in Colombia may fail
to detect the potentialities of wild species of their
area.

[illegible]

Chinese chronicles

Domestication

p. 302 village headman... For these newcomers, however, he was naturally the dispenser of life; he became their overlord — a position he had not held toward his own flock — and with the aid of these headmen he could arrogate to himself a status originally alien to the aboriginal people.

Domestication

Hobbes & 23 domestication... — propagating in captivity.

p. 303 Chinese chronicles of the sixth century, of course a picture of aboriginal peoples of Yunnan harnessing elephants to plows and using them to transport loads over

long distances.* But unlike horses and cattle, these animals will not breed in captivity; hence have to be caught and tamed individually.

* Laufer, B. 1925 Ivory in China. Field Museum Anthropology, Vol. 21, pp. 11-17.

P. Francis Galton* even believed that man unconsciously experimented for millennia, keeping all manner of animals; that a very limited number proved capable of such association, particularly without diminished fertility; and that this remnant represents all the domesticable species.

* 1883. Inquiries into Human Faculty, and its Development, pp. 243-244.

P. One of Hobbes's great contributions

From the human point of view, the history of domestication seems driven — economic exploitation. Nevertheless, this entirely utilitarian explanation is insufficient. It is one of Hobbes's great contributions to have consistently emphasized the irrational factors connected with individual

102102

102101 Wild horses certainly were not the easiest of beasts to tame, and Hahn's hypothesis seems highly probable, that the Chinese followed the pattern offered by the closely related and gentler ass, for whose domestication there is much earlier datable evidence.

102102 The Chinese horse 102103

102104 102105

102106 102107

102108

102109 The Chinese sledge was a 'ceremonious and rational imitation of driving with dogs.' The use of reindeer as mounts by the Tungus and some other Siberians is clearly modeled on the practice of South American equestrians. Similarly the milking of reindeer by a few tribes is an imitation of the milking customs of cattle-herders.

pastoral nomadism

102110 The mere possession of domestic stock does not constitute pastoral nomadism. Some Chinese Indians remained hunters after they had obtained horses from the Whites. They neither milked their mares nor took to eating horse flesh.

102111 But where pastoral nomadism appears in typical form — in Mongolia, Turkistan, Arabia, or among some East Africans — hunting and thieving recede into the background and may even be completely superseded.

102112 Hahn. 102113 102114 102115

102116 In his view they are agriculturalists. They retain the domestication of the horse, but they had brought under domestication while still tilling their gardens, but they are unable to subvert except by auxiliary farming or by sharing in the neighboring peasantry. This view is demonstrably inaccurate.

1910. The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the various reports of the Commission on the subject of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relating to the right of suffrage.

The names of the persons who have been named in the various reports of the Commission on the subject of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relating to the right of suffrage, are as follows:

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the various reports of the Commission on the subject of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relating to the right of suffrage.

Dr. J. H. (1911). If wild cattle were to be introduced into a new country, it does not follow that the natives will domesticate them. If they domesticate them, it does not follow that they will use them as a source of food. The natives may have other prescriptions or other means of utilizing the possibilities now being so intelligently put, thinking and now producing economic utilization.

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Lawson, B. 1910. The Canadian and the American. Memoirs Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. vol. 1.

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II. 72 = 102401

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T. - 62

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Chap. III. The economic organization of primitive
peoples, by Prof. Boser. Ind. p. 329-408

determinism, p. 122

2.130. Hunting and fishing people with reliable
and abundant food supplies, such as the people
of the Northwest Coast of America and the western
prairies, where buffalo were still plentiful, have
developed the elaborate social and religious
institutions which are usually associated with
agricultural economies.

If the character of the food quest does not
determine even such a closely related phenomenon
as permanence of residence, it is not surprising
to find a similar lack of determinism in
such matters as mode of descent, tribal
organization, the relations of the sexes, and
religious ideas.

primitive peoples, efficiency = 15% p. 331

p. 331 Efficiency in the sense in which we
conceive it is conspicuously lacking in many

powerless position. The cultural system
has its own sense of efficiency, frequently the
good life can be maintained only at the expense
of cultural efficiency.

Health and the individual

p. 115. This identification seems so obvious
to us that we are inclined to think that
health is health, an automatically given fact.

Power, which is the ability to control
or pre-empt in human society, and which
becomes associated with any one of many
disparaging attributes in the popular thought
(illness, age (Australians), etc.) is, in fact, the
foundation of the human social system.
and, therefore (2nd), despite the fact
that it is not an attribute of the individual,
it is associated with health, and
economic institutions take on an essential
character. Capitalism is the most rational
expression of the identification.

p. 116. The 2nd 1911-1912 health survey in
the United States

p. 117. We find among many peoples that although
wealth gives no power in the sense of control over
persons, the possession of wealth, as in the case of
of wealth is a badge.

Health / economic system (1911-1912)

p. 118. First wealth, usually consisting of cattle,
large oxen. Women do the greater share of
the work, practically all the agricultural work,
and produce children to bring up to political
military, and economic power of the husband
and father of the clan.

from each hand different display in the left and
right. Females on the other hand could start from one
hand to the other, but if they did so they were
subject to risk in the same bands context.

Head, Margaret 1949. *Male and Female,
A Study of the Sexes in a Changing World.*
William Morrow & Co. New York

Chapter IX. Human life itself is a social
invention. 31

p. 188 When we survey all known human societies,
we find everywhere some form of the family, some
set of permanent arrangements by which males
assist females in caring for children while
they are young. The distinctively human aspect
of the enterprise lies not in the protection the
male affords the females and the young - this
we share with the primates. Nor does it lie
in the lordly possessiveness of the male over
females for whose favours he contends with
other males - this too we share with the primates.
The distinctiveness lies instead in the nurturing
behavior of the male, who among human beings
everywhere helps provide food for women
and children. . . . True, father-birds do
feed their young, but man is a long way
from birds on the evolutionary line. Male

upside down. He holds bottle-mouth and only
 makes the female long enough to squeeze her
 eggs out of him, ...

But these analogies from the world of birds
 and fish are far from exact. Among our
 structurally closest analogues - the primates -
 the male does not feed the female. He may
 not guard, making her any laboriously
 doing, she feeds for herself. He may fight
 to protect her or to possess her, but he does
 not nurture her.

Somewhere at the dawn of human history,
 some small creature was made under whose
 mother started nurturing provided with these
 groups.

Donald W. M. The Structure of Personality
 1.19

Hirschfeld, 1.19

extratensive primarily responsive to stimulation
 from without
 introversion from within

linguistic 1. predominance of color over motor responses
 linguistic 2. motor over color responses

Intellectual 1. directed intelligence,
 more reproductive ability
 more 'outward' life
 stable efficient reactions
 more adaptable to reality
 more extensive than intensive effort
 natural habits, ability
 skill and achievement

Intellectual 2. more individualized intelligence
 great creative ability
 more 'inner' life
 stable efficient reactions
 less adaptable to reality
 more intensive than extensive effort
 natural habits, ability
 achievement, dominance

color check: disturbance of mental time
 excitation, further release of
 2" nervous system, 20-25%
 schizophrenia is not diagnosed

Some shared findings

Schizophrenia

increasingly perceived from 1950-1970
 bipolar depression is lower score
 100% schizophrenic diagnosis is given
 moderate to severe depression
 100% of 100%
 common D.M. only
 share with D.M. & 100%
 100% of 100% of 100%
 total color response is 100%
 thinking is 100%
 100% of 100% of 100%

Depression

low 100%
 low 100% of 100%

low originality.

high percentage of depressive release
 100% of 100% of 100%

intentional expression of 2" thought (concentration)
 100% (melancholia 100% of 100%)

Hypomanic Conditions

response 100% of 100%

Fb > B 100%

100% of 100% of 100%

100% of 100% of 100%
 100% of 100% of 100%
 100% of 100% of 100%
 100% of 100% of 100%

Neurosis

reduced B, color check, 100% of 100%
 100% of 100% of 100%

100% of 100% of 100%
 100% of 100% of 100%
 100% of 100% of 100%

Page 10

1. Introduction

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem.
2. The second part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the results.
3. The third part is devoted to a discussion of the implications of the results.
4. The fourth part is devoted to a discussion of the limitations of the study.
5. The fifth part is devoted to a discussion of the conclusions.

Figure 1
Figure 2
Figure 3

Figure 4
Figure 5
Figure 6

Figure 7
Figure 8

1952

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country.

2. The second part is devoted to a detailed study of the economic situation.

3. The third part is devoted to a study of the social situation, with particular reference to the position of the working class.

4. The fourth part is devoted to a study of the political situation, with particular reference to the position of the various political parties.

5. The fifth part is devoted to a study of the cultural situation, with particular reference to the position of the various cultural organizations.

6. The sixth part is devoted to a study of the foreign relations of the country.

7. The seventh part is devoted to a study of the military situation, with particular reference to the position of the various military organizations.

8. The eighth part is devoted to a study of the administrative situation, with particular reference to the position of the various administrative organizations.

9. The ninth part is devoted to a study of the judicial situation, with particular reference to the position of the various judicial organizations.

10. The tenth part is devoted to a study of the financial situation, with particular reference to the position of the various financial organizations.

11. The eleventh part is devoted to a study of the health situation, with particular reference to the position of the various health organizations.

12. The twelfth part is devoted to a study of the education situation, with particular reference to the position of the various educational organizations.

13. The thirteenth part is devoted to a study of the housing situation, with particular reference to the position of the various housing organizations.

14. The fourteenth part is devoted to a study of the transport situation, with particular reference to the position of the various transport organizations.

15. The fifteenth part is devoted to a study of the communication situation, with particular reference to the position of the various communication organizations.

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 36

○ 5 ——— 60
 6 ——— 65
 7 ——— 70
 8 ——— 80
 9 ——— 90
 10 ——— 100

○ 4 60 ~~60~~ 60
 5 66 ~~66~~ 65
 6 72 70
 7 78 75
 8 84 80
 9 90 90
 10 100 100

僕ハ先、一様ビト満足トヲセカク $\frac{1}{2}$ のイト思ッテイデ、一様を $\frac{1}{2}$ ラシタカ
 ヲノコ、タイクノハ、一様ハセが $\frac{1}{2}$ カラモ同時ニ一様ビト $\frac{1}{2}$ ラレルデ+スルハ、自
 ら一様ビト満足トヲ信ゾリタイ性アリナカラ、ソレデケルノ意モせしラ+カ。ツ。両方ノ
 一様ビト要ルヲ。(下 p.101)

オ前ハ又ウ イイモ'ヲ得、ソテ イルシヤタイカ。 コノ世中ニシテ、オ前ノカ一ツ イイ。
オ前ガソノ第一ニナリ、オ前ハ！ オ前ガ第一ノ向イハ時ハ！ (下、p. 56)

イヤイヤ！ イイトモ 変イストモアハ、
 今 変ハクマツイカ+カマツマ (T p.48)

